EDGEFELD

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Efberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. JANUARY 7, 1857.

Choice Poetry.

THERE'S WORK ENOUGH TO DO. The black bird early leaves its rest, To meet the smiling morn. And gather fragments for its nest From upland, wood, and lawn. The busy bee that wings its way 'Mid sweets of varied hue, And every flower would seem to say-"There's work enough to do."

The cowslip and the spreading vine, The daisy in the grass, The snow-drop and the eglantine Preach sermons as we pass. The ant, within its cavern deep. Would bid us labour too, And writes upon his heap-"There's work enough to do." The planets, at their Maker's will,

Move onward in their cars, For nature's will is never still-Progressive as the stars! The leaves that flutter in the air, And summer breezes too, One solemn truth to man declare-"There's work enough to do."

Who then can sleep when all around Is active, fresh, and free! Shall man-creation's lord-be found Less busy than the bee? Our courts and alleys are the field, If men would search them through That lest of sweets of labour yield, And "there's enough to do."

Hiscellaneous Reading

"GOD BLESS YOU."

How often in life we hear these words spoken and how seldom the heart realizes what a world of pathos and feeling lies in them. How apt we are to catch at the ideal, while the real in life, is left to pass by unnoticed. Stop with me, and gaze upon that father who has seen some manly actionin his youngest boy, which shadow forth a well spent future life, and hear the words "God bless you my boy," fall from the parent's lips. Do they fall useless to the ground? are they forgotten ere they have died upon the lip? Believe me, no. They fall upon the ear of childhood, sweeter far than the merry song of are treasured in that youthful heart, and have for white the song dies W made their mark for good which nothing can

See that poor, shoeless, houseless wanderer, as she creeps for shelter from the pitiless storm. and shrinks against the cold walls of that splendid mansion. You are half inclined to pass her by but the good angel at your side whispers you to stop, and as you draw a few shiring pieces from your pocket, and place them in the despised one's hard, does not her " God bless you, sir," send the life blood dancing to your heart, and does not sleep seem sweeter as you dreamily lose your senses, with those three words still ringing in your ear-" God bless you?"

Step with me into that little cottage, which is placed so prettily by the side of that merry dancing stream. Surely sorrow could never come near so sweet a spot as that! We enter-the outside has sadly belied the inside, for here everything is ruin, and yet, but a few years ago. all was bright sunshine in that home. Whom have we here? A mother bending in silent sorrow over the form of one who bears the impress of a man, and yet is so disfigured by intemperence, you can scarce trace the lineaments of one formed and fashioned in the likeness of his Maker. We wait awhile, and the drunkard's sleep has passed, and he has awakened to the full realization of his miserable and degraded condition, we get the sorrowing wife to step uside, and we sit and reason with this once loving and beloved husband, until we force the tear drop to the eye, and bring the resolved, free, firm and accided from his lips that he will drink no more, and we take his solemn pledge to that effect.

A year-has passed, and once more we stand within the portals of that house, and the first words that great our ear, alike from husband and wife, are "God bless you, you have made us very, very happy." Is there nothing in those words then? Do they not repay you a thousand and a thousand times for your kindness to

that then poor lost one?

See that fond father, as he stands beside the loved child of his heart, and is about to bestow her upon another, and when the last ceremony is performed, and the last rite ended that makes her another's is there not a world of love, age, and hope in that old man's heart as he falters fair one, when she has passed through the summer of life-when the silver creeping in among her jetty hair tells her that the winter of life is near at hand, and long years have passed, and that father has gone from earth to heaven,those words will still sound the harpetrings of memory, and her father's "God bless you" will perchance be her last thought as she too passes

Take the lover as he is about to leave home perhaps for years, perchance for ever-for death is the only thing certain in life-and does not the "God bless you!" whispered by that loved one as they part in uncertainty, but still in hope. form a bright star in his diadem of thoughts? Ave !-'tis the brightest one there, and will cling to his heart when all else shall fail.

b" God b'ess you !" These are ti rec simple words. words, and yet how they cheer heart, sustain the sinking spirit, and build an after of hope in the soul, which else we could never realize on earth. Perchance they are whispered above, 'ere utter-

ed on earth. Who can tell?
"The poor man's "God bless you," is ever heartfelt, and ever comes from a heart surcharged with gratitude if not with love. They are easy words to be attered, but oftentimes hard to be gained. Is there not that in this life for which we can so live ever to hear, ever to merit we do so live that we can leave this world with we do so live that we can leave this world with aquantity is reduced to about one pint. It will the certainty that "after life's fitful fever," after then be of the consistency of a plaster salve. we have passed from earth away to another world, these with whom we associated, and had intercourse-aye, and those too who knew us while they were unknown to us-can say, as they trace our name upon the stone which shall stand in the quiet churchyard ;- "There is no lie written there. He was the poor man's friend
—a good man in the true meaning of the word
—" God bless him."

THE SUBLIMITY OF IMPUDENCE -The plea (says the Baltimere American) of insanity is set up in deferce of Huntington, the New York forger, and, to strengthen it, his counsel states that his operations in forged paper, during the year, amounted to near \$20,000,000. Such a plea is a flagrant insult to common sense.

EXTRACT FROM A SERMON BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON, OF LONDON.

Gen. 29 c., 23, 24 vs. To conclude: the text calls Christ the stone of Israel. I have heard a story—I cannot tell whether it is true or not—out of some of the Jewish rabbis; it is a tale concerning the text, "The stone which the builders refused, the same is become the headstone of the corner.". It is said that when Solomon's temple was building, all the stones were brought from the quarry ready cut and fashioned, and there were marked on all the blocks the places where they were to be put. Amongst the stones was a very curious one; it seemed of no describable shape, it appeared unfit for any portion of the building.— They tried it at this wall, but it would not fit: they tried it in another, but it could not be accommodated; so, vexed and angry, they threw it away. The temple was so many years building, that this stone became covered with moss, and grass grew around it. Everybody passing by laughed at the stone; they said Solomon was wise, and doubtless all the other stones were right; but as for that block, they might as well send it back to the quarry, for they were quite sure it was meant for nothing. Year-after rolled on, and the poor stone was still despised, the builders constantly refused it. The eventful day came when the temple was to be finished and opened, and the multitude was assembled to see the grand sight. The builders said, "Where i the top-stone? Where is the pinnacle?" They little thought where the crowning marble was until some one said, "Perhaps that stone which the builders refused is meant to be the top-stone." They then took it, and hoisted it to the top of the house; and as it reached the summit they found it well adapted to the place. Loud hosannas made the welkin ring, as the stone which the builders refused, thus became the headstone of the corner. So is it with Christ Jesus. The builders cast him away. He was a plebian; he was of poor extraction; he was a man acquainted with sinners, who walked in poverty and meanness; hence the worldly-wise despised him. But when God shall gather together, in one, all things that are in heaven and that are in earth, then

"Christ reigns in heaven the topmost stone,

And well deserves the praise.' He shall be exalted; he shall be honored; his name shall endure as long as the sun, and all nations shall be blessed in him, yea, all generations

THE HORSE.

Among the great mass of "fol-de-rol" delivred in the shape of lectures, it is refreshing to ome across such a gem as the following: Ike Partington is well advanced in his class He is in something beyond the teacher's art,

"composition," where a theme I out to be writen upon by scholars, and hicredits are not very great for his efforts in that direction generally; but the other day he astonished the master and every one in the school by an elaborate article on the home. He was called upon to read it aloud to the scholars, and on getting upon the platform, he made a bow

and began:
"The Horse.—The horse is a quadruped with four legs, two behind and two before. He has a tail that grows to the hind part of his body. that nature has furnished him with to drive the flies away. His head is situated on the other end opposite his tail, and is used principally to fasten a bridle to him by, and to put into a basket to eat oats with. Harses are very use ful animals, and people couldn't get along very well without them, especially truckmen and omnibus drivers, who don't seem to be bail grateful enough because they've got 'em. They are very convenient animals in the country, in vacation time, and go very fast over the country roads, when the boys stick pins in them, a species of cruelty that I would not encourage Horses are generally covered with red hair though some are white, and others are grey and black. Nobody ever saw a blue horse, which is considered very strange by eminent naturalists The horse is a quiet and intelligent animal, and can sleep standing up, which is a very convenient gift, especially where there is a crowd, and t is difficult to get a chance to lay. There is a great variety of horses-fast horses and slow orses, clothes horses, horse mackerel, saw horses, horse flies, horse chesnut, chestnut horse and horse radish. The clothes horse is a very quiet animal to have around a house, and is never known to kick, though very apt to make a row when it gets capsized. The same may be said of the saw-horse, which will stand without tying. The horse-fly is a vicious beast, and very annoying in the summer when a fellow is in swimming. Horse markerel I don't know anything about, only that they swim in the water, and are a species of fish. Horse chesnuts are prime to pelt Mickies with; and horse-radish is a mighty smart horse, but bad to have standing around where there are children. The horse is found in all countries, principally in livery. Stables, where they may be hired by the mile, and forth the words "God bless you." Aye, that are considered by them as can get money a great luxury especially in the sleighing season. n South America they grow wild, and the Indians catch them with nooses that they throw over the horses' heads, which must be thought by the horses a great noosence.

AGENT TO PROSECUTE CLAIMS OF THE STATE. -His Excellency, Gov. Allston, by virtue of a esolution of the General Assembly, has appoin-ed James Aug. Black, Esq , of this city, " Agent o prepare and prosecute against the general lovernment all such claims growing out of the ommon defence, which have from time to time een presented to and paid by the Legislature of this State, and for which she may be legally

or equitably entitled to repayment." This appointment we regard as peculiarly appropriate, as we have reason to know that n ne possesses more information than Mr. Black on this and kindred subjects, nor could a more skilful, faithful and persevering attorney in such matters be selected,-Columbia Times.

A REMEDY FOR SPRAINS .- A friend has hanled to us, says the Buffalo Republic, the followng recipe for sprains, the publication of which, be as good as he deems it, may be producive of benefit to some of our readers:

One pint of soft soap, (country preferred) me pint of whisky; mix and boil them until the quantity is reduced to about one pint. It will Take a thick cloth, cotton or linen, sufficiently argo to cover the parts injured, spread the mixture and sprinkle the same with black pepper. Apply this, and let it remain for forty-eight hours. A cure in nine out of ten cases, will be effected.

Ex-Gov. REEDER .- The New York Day Book thus piches into this late functionary : Ex-Governor Reeder was at the Black Repub-

more this fellow goes about and shows himself his own State, and even in his own district. By ted the responsibilities of the measures passed, the better for the party he opposes, for a worse ereating a new issue, and one upon which he and whatever of o limit might to them attach. looking eye or more villains as countenance than could better stand than upon past issues, his Northern prejudice and northern hatred had he carries, we never yet saw in man's head. His looks show enough to make an honest man shrink from his presence.

FERNARS OF HON. P. S. BROOKS

Of SOUTH CANDALA P., 1885

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Christ shall be the glorious consummation of all

ne doctrine of my friend from Indiana, ilso repudiate another which has been here aught, and which is, virtually, that we of the South are to be excluded from a Territory until he judgment of the Supreme Court is rendered n regard to the effect upon our peculiar property of laws passed by a Territorial Legislature.
I do not claim that the Constitution carries slavery into a Territory; but I do claim that, as a citizen, I have the right to take my property into any Territory of the United States; and that the Constitution which protects me, also protects my property. If, in the exetcise of my rights as a citizen, my right of property should be questioned, I will appeal to the legal ribunals of the country and abide their deci ion; but I will not be the first to distrust my onstitutional rights, and will content mysel with defending them when assailed. We are the sworn law-makers of the land, and are presumed to be as regardful of our constitutional bligations as are the judges of the Supremo Bench. It is but a sorry commentary upon law made by a majority, when that majority disagree as to its legal effect. It is said that here are many roads to heaven, and that gentlemen were led to the support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by smany different roads. There but one heaven, and but one sound, constitu ional, and national principle in the Nebrask ach: and the sooner we all agree to stand upor that principle, and approach it by the same road he better will it be for the Democratic party. Mr. Speaker, the discussion which has occu ed upon the President's message, particularly hat portion of it which relates to matters i Kansas was not unexpected by me. It was expected, because of the deep hostility which l enew to exist at the South, as well as at the North, towards the President and the Democrat a party. To be frank, I expected it because of our weakness in certain points, which exposed

The presidential election has resulted in copulse of the Republican party from the decaving citadel of the Constitution, but not in a rout of its forces. They have been beaten, but they are yet unconquered. It was evident, even before the meeting of Congress, that they were marshaling their hosts for another onset. organization is undisturbed—the moral of their troops preserved-their leaders confident, and still trusted. The smoke of the battle had hardly arisen from the field before observations were taken of our line with the caution and sagacity of practiced strategists; and it is in vain to dis guise it-our weak point has been detected.

us to attack, and even invited it.

I also expected this discussion, because o the prying vigilance of another organization which, because of its having its hand against every other party, and particularly that which at this time happens to be in the ascendant, may appropriately be called the Lehmaeitlich party They, too, have discovered our weakest point and have already twice attempted to break our line, and bring our two wings into conflict with each other. The gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. H. Marshall,] who is their distinguished and recognized leader, made the first charge; and that was shortly specceded by the following resolution of the member from Tennessee, [Mr.

" Resolved, That this House of Representatives regards all suggestions and propositions mately recover the true faith. I hoped for a of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a re-newal of the African slave trade, as shocking to tude to tand by such of our northern friends the moral sentiments of the calightened portion as had remained faithful, and who had stood to to the reproaches and execuation of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world."

purpose somewhat more of a personal character friends in common council for the common good united with a party purpose in producing that We were there to organize for a great political unnecessary and inopportune resolution. A diversion was necessary to conceal the magnitude ever yet has witnessed. Our old leaders have of the gentleman's political sins. He had reason to believe that his soundness upon the slavery question was doubted not only here, but in tory which had been won, since upon them resprospects of re-election might improve. The been specially directed towards the President prospects of re-election angle improve. The been specially unforced towards the illustrious and will protect it against the local law of a people who have honored him, the acknowledge- Senator who had matured, the Kansas-Nebraska Territory which may conflict, because of its

patriotism, and orthodoxy of many of the party enders at the North, and in the free States. Yet in the party, as such, Lhave neither the fullest reliance nor econfidence, and I will give my reasons. When I first entered this Hall, was an unqualified disunionist. I had been made so by the action of the General Government in reference to the tariff, to the territory equired from Mexico, and its whole legislation a regard to slaves. Shortly after the meeting of the Thirty-Third Congress, a bill was passed repealing the Missouri restriction line, whereby he States of the South had been excluded, a aferiors, from the comaton domain. A change f sentiment immediately occurred within and my heart expanded with love for our whol country. Lehided myself for having done inustice to the Democratic party, which, by re-

pealing an odious restriction, had relieved my people from an insult which had burned them or many a long year. I reproached myself for distrusting the virtue of a people who, by an apprecedented majority, placed General Pierce power over the greatest living military captain, with all the prestige of military glory freupon him. I felt that I had wronged, in my preciation of them, the Democratic member Congress who had nobly redeemed their ledge of non-intervention made at Baltimore and on the first occasion which presented itself had applied the principle of non-intervention by removing the obstacle they encountered in Kar sas and Nebraska-the line of intervention They had been elected, as had the President. upon the Bahimore platform, the cardinal feature of which was non-intervention by Congress with the subject of slavery in the District o Columbia and the Territories. This was the distinct issue before northern and southern Democracy, and the people of both section elected Democrats to Congress: Yet, sir, fo faithfully doing that which they were commis sioned to do, what was the consequence ? Com plaints of treachery and broken faith filled the

air. A contract had been broken, with the terms of which one of the contracting parties had never complied; a common statute had been repeated, which, for sooth, was irrepealable and christened a compact between sections, when it was notorious that representatives from the different sections had indiscriminately votedsome for and some against, A sepulchral how was wafted from Maine to lowa, and our northern friends chased down with a hue and cry.

The act which repealed the Missouri restrict tion also provided territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, and further provided for their admission as States upon the terms and conditions heretofore stated. When the Thirty Fourth Congress assembled, and I inspected the new-material sent to succeed the Nebraska Democrats of the North-when I learned more of their principles and observed their efforts to etxend them, my faith in northern Democracy began to lose some of its saving grace. I had bserved the deluding influences of a secret political association, which mysteriously made dark lanterns of the thinking heads of men, and e. deavored to cajole myself into the belief that northern Democracy had been temporarily led astray by its bewildermonts; but that, aided by the light of the Constitution, they would ultiof mankind; and that any action on the part of us in the hour of their adversity. Influenced Congress conniving at; or legalizing, that horrid by these and other like considerations my Congress conniving at, or legalizing, that horrid by these and other like considerations, my and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States on [Mr. Orr.] and myself alone of our delegation, advocated the representation of our State in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati: This resolution, as it was doubtless intended, and the people of our State, not because of our Tell as a bomb-shell into the Democratic ranks. influence, but of their own free will and gener-Opposition to Democracy is always motive our nature, which never fails, to respond to acts enough for him. I apprehend, however, that a of justice or magnanimity, met our Democratic.

of Kansas becoming a slave State, they will go by the board, it strikes me more as a logica

That the gravest differences of opinion in regard to the true construction of the Kansas-Ne braska act are entertained by northern and southern Democrats, and by each among them selves, is beyond doubt, and this difference the shoal which is threatening us with wreck The Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler.] when interrogated as to the power of a Terr torial Legislature to exclude slavery; replied: "I am of opinion that the people through their local Legislature have that power. I are rive at this conclusion, because I can see but two sources of law-making power for a Territo-

ry-the one, Congress; and the other, the peo ple. I hold that, when Congress has conferred upon the people of a Territory all the law-mak ing power which it possesses under the constitution, the power is complete in the people equal to the question of domestic slavery, o any other subject, but this is a legal question and I for one should be gratified to see it de-

This seems to be the same ground as that ecopied by my friend from Indiana, [Mr. Engish as I know it to be that on which man other gentlemen from free States stand-In this position they are sustained by distin guished southern gentlemen. In the speech of

my friend from Tennessee [Mr. Jones] I fine this paragraph, which he will pardon me for saying is crammed full with her political here-" But I understand that even those who ery

squatter sovereignty' throughout the South, and who most signally failed in the last canvass under that cry, admit that the people of a Ter-ritory have a right, when they come to form Sinte constitution, to determine whether the will have slavery or not. Am I correct in tha position and understanding of what they hold to be the correct doctrine upon this subject? If so, there may be not more than twelve hours' difference of time between them and myself. I say they can do it to-day; and they say that the same men can do it to-morrow by framing : State constitution .- Then there is between us but one-night's difference in time, and perhaps but one hour. It is the manner of doing and not the thing done, which seems to be controversy, even in the Democratic party. Now, it seems to me that this should be no cause of dissatisfaction with the Democratic party, nor should it be any objection to the Demog party. Our positions are clear, and I thin understood-as much so, at least, as thos

the party to which you, Mr. Speaker, belong." power is to be found.
"But one night's difference?" "Perhaps but As a citizen of So one hour?' Why, sir, the difference is just as great between a Territory and a State as between a child and a man. Each have their re-Legislature was of equal solemnity with an ar- a resident. So, if I take my, property in slaves icle of a constitution. See where his doctrines | into a Territory, which I do under the Federal, would lead us. A Territory is added to our domain; some ten thousand people, coming have failed to pass any law to regulate, dispose rom different States, where different institutions of, or protect such property, then the local law revail, settle upon it. They require law for of the State of which I am a citizen will apply he regulation of their society, and a territorial to such property, provided it does not conflict government is given them. For what? To with the Constitution and the laws of Congress protect them from anarchy during their territo- made under it.

rial condition. The people of all the States have an equal right with themselves to enter upon the territory, and are protected in their persons and property by the Constitution of the United States which recognizes property in slaves; and yet my friend from Tennessce would permit a maority of this ten thousand (it may be one thousand) to exclude, by a territorial law, every to public opinion at too early a period, and his slave owner from the South, or impose a condition of admittance contrary to his tastes, habits, owner with his property as that of those gentleinterests, and the spirit of the Constitution. I men who admit the right of a Territorial Leg-do not inquire into the authority of acquiring islature to exclude. He makes the general opininterests, and the spirit of the Constitution. I territory. That is a forgone conclusion. We have it; and if, without constitutional authority, t comes as a waif into a corporation, by every principle of justice and equity, it should be held truth, his position is the squatter sovereignly of or the common benefit of all the corporators, and not for the exclusive benefit of the few who chance to stumble upon it.

Some of our friends maintain that the common law protects property of every description, and will protect it against the local law of a South as for the North, and that the time may sait at thee, thou wilt re-Territory which may conflict, because of its come when it will be to our interest that the hast sore places.

be of no value. I can appeal to every gentleman upon this floor who represents a slaveholding constituency, to attest the truth of what I

have stated upon that point. laws in every Territory, where the Territory is to protect slave property. But if they decline to pass such laws, what is the remedy? None, sir. If the majority of the people are opposed to the institution, and if they do not desire it ritorial Legislature for its protection, and then i is as well excluded as if the power was invest ed in the Territorial Legislature, and exercised by them, to prohibit it. Now, I ask the gentle man, what is the practical importance to result as to whether squatter sovereignty does, or does not exist? Practically it is a matter of little noment."

there are occasions when public opinion does and should restrain the penalties of the law, is readily admitted, as it also is that laws passed by the Representatives of the people are usually the reflex of public opinion. I have already the Constitution, and the dangers of centralizaremarked that no specified number of people tion be corrected by the extent of our national are requisite for a territorial government; and I utterly repudiate the idea that the first few hun- proprietors. dred stragglers who may enter upon a territory should set up to be the minufactures of public opinion, or of law, which may conflict with the rights of a citizen under the Constitution; and so do I understand my friend. His position is that, if a Territorial Legislature fails to pass laws protecting and regulating property in slaves. there is no power to compel it to do so, and that, in the absence of such police regulations, our slaves would not only be valueless, but curse to the community; and it is in this that I

think my colleague errs. As a citizen of a sovereign State, I have the right to pass with my property into any State or Territory where the national flag is recognized. If I take my slave into a State where public prejudice is against the institution, I may be robbed of my property, and, although my right of property is intact, I am powerless if the local law is averse to my detaining him. But here I am in a sovereighn State, and, though he State may be in open defiance of a constitu bual enactment of Congress, I have not the

ower to enforce it, nor do I know where the As a citizen of South Carolina, I go into Territory, however, with goods, wares, and merchandise, and, anterior to the passage by the

I presume that my colleague and myself will coincide in the opinion that the Territorial Leg-islature has no authority to pass laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, or the manumision of them if in the Territory, and any hims to that effect would be void. The point of difference between us is, as to the effect of a failure to make police regulations. He gives virtue position would as effectually exclude the slave ion of a few strugglers more efficacious than a territorial law. In the name of public opinion, he prohibits the free exercise of opinion; in

When Kansas comes to us in the majesty of sovereign, I will regard her opinton-not be fore. But it has been suggested that the squatter sovereign doctrine will work as well for the

it being the true fittens and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefore, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and " Now, the legislative authority of a Territo- regulate their domestic institutions in their own ry is invested with a discretion to vote for or may, subject only to the Constitution of the against laws. We think they ought to pass United States: Provided, That nothing here in contained shall be construed to revive or put open to settlement, and slaveholders go there, in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, estab-

lishing probibiting or abolishing slavery."

This paragraph seems to be declaratory of ingrafted upon their Territory, all they have to the intentions of the framers and supporters of o is simply to decline to pass laws in the Ter. the act. How I understand it has already been expressed. Its meaning appeared clear to me then; It seems so now. In voting for the bill I hoped and believed that my influence was being contributed towards transferring the agitation of slavery in Territories from these Halls to the from the agitation and discussion of this question | Territories themselves. I fancied that the bill embodied principles just and right in themselves, and in strict conformity with the principles of States Right and the Constitution. The more The language of my friend amounts to this; sanguine of us cherished both the hope and be-that public opinion is paramount to law. That had been discovered, and that our national area would indefinitely expand-each State and Territory revolving in its own orbit-the whole domain and the remote separation of its sovereign

It is yet within the power of the members of the Democratic party to cause to be realized this dream of patriots. Will they do it?

It is free trade, the South wants. Both as roducer and consumer she-feels the present ederal taxation upon ber industry, to fall with destructive effect upon her resources. She pays near two-thirds of a tariff, which is one-third too-large for even a liberal revenue. The fullest proper expenditure of the Government should not exceed fifty millions, au shown by the Secretary of the Treasury-yet about eighty millions is received into it. The South not only pays the two-thirds directly into the public vaults; but a great deal more indirectly to manufacturers, whose goods are enhanced in price throughout the Union by the protective influence of the tariff, and its restriction of foreign com-

etition. The following slip is observed with pleasure petition. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The bill reported in the House to-day, by Mr. Letcher, as a substitute for the pending tariff revision bill, is the same & was offered by him and passed by the House two years ago, but which failed to receive the action of the tween a child and a man. Each have their respective rights, to be sure, but they are of a distribution of estates, I die intestate. What 20 per cent; on and after the 1st of July, 1857; totally different character. The gentleman becomes of my property? If is certainly sub-would seem, too, to intimate that a statue of a legislature was of equal solemnity with an ar-a resident. So, if I take my, property in slaves to reduce the annual receipts to 40 or 45 millions of dollars.

The reduction proposed would save the South. or her own active use at home, would produce an instantaneous change in her prosperity and progress. A surplus capital would soon accrue, o erect manufactories, construct railroads and build for her ships. The institution of slavery, too, would widen and strengthen its foundations. and in its very prosperity, and its best defence, We hope that our members of Congress will address all their energies to obtain a reduction of the tariff at this session. - Charleston News.

A party hunting in Angelina county, Texas, found in a cave two hundred bodies entirely petrified, dressed in a style peither, Indian not European. The features and dress were admin rubly preserved. A garment which must have resembled a hunting shiet, seemed to have been worn by erch, and was partly preserved by petarification, was distinctly visible, especially at its seams and folds. On the waist of one was a buckle of pure gold, almost three inches to diameter, securely embedded in the body. The features were not much shrunked; the eyes were partly closed, and even traces of the eyes brows could be plainly seen.

BE not affronted at a jest of one throw sait at thee, thou wilt receive no harm, miles thou